A study

On

The direct benefits to the community through deployment of available institutional resources

- A case study of Jaghina Gram Panchayat, Bharatpur, Rajasthan

Research Preface for PhD degree in Geography

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SYNOPSIS - DIRECT BENEFIT TO COMMUNITY THROUGH DEPLOYMENT OF RESOURCES

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1. Introduction:

India: India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round socio-economic progress since its Independence. India has become self-sufficient in agricultural production and is now one of the top industrialized countries in the world and one of the few nations to have gone into outer space to conquer nature for the benefit of the people. It covers an area of 32,87,263 sq. km (1,269,346 sq mi), extending from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the south. As the 7th largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Bounded by the Great Himalayas in the north, it stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west.

Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4' and 37° 6' north, longitudes 68° 7' and 97° 25' east and measures about 3,214 km from north to south between the extreme latitudes and about 2,933 km from east to west between the extreme longitudes. It has a land frontier of about 15,200 km. The total length of the coastline of the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 7,516.6 km.

GEOGRAPHY

Particulars	Description
Location	The Indian peninsula is separated from mainland Asia by the Himalayas. The Country is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean to the south.
Geographic Coordinates	Lying entirely in the Northern Hemisphere, the Country extends between 8° 4' and 37° 6' latitudes north of the Equator, and 68° 7' and 97° 25' longitudes east of it.
Area	3.3 Million sq. km
Border Countries	Afghanistan and Pakistan to the north-west; China, Bhutan and Nepal to the north; Myanmar to the east; and Bangladesh to the east of West Bengal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea, formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.
Coastline	7,517 km encompassing the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands, and the

	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Climate	The climate of India can broadly be classified as a tropical monsoon one. But, in spite of much of the northern part of India lying beyond the tropical zone, the entire country has a tropical climate marked by relatively high temperatures and dry winters. There are four seasons: winter (December-February) summer (March-June) south-west monsoon season (June-September) post monsoon season (October-November)
Terrain	The mainland comprises of four regions, namely the great mountain zone, plains of the Ganga and the Indus, the desert region, and the southern peninsula.
Natural Resources	Coal, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, bauxite, petroleum, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, magnesite, limestone, arable land, dolomite, barytes, kaolin, gypsum, apatite, phosphorite, steatite, fluorite, etc.
Natural Hazards	Monsoon floods, flash floods, earthquakes, droughts, and landslides.
Environment - Current Issues	Air pollution control, energy conservation, solid waste management, oil and gas conservation, forest conservation, etc.

DEMOGRAPHY

Particulars	Description
Population	India's population, as on 1 March 2011 stood at 1,210,193,422 (623.7 million males and 586.4 million females).
Population Growth Rate	The average annual exponential growth rate stands at 1.64 per cent during 2001-2011.
Birth Rate	The Crude Birth rate was 18.3 in 2009.
Death Rate	The Crude Death rate was 7.3 in 2009.
Life Expectancy Rate	65.8 years (Males); 68.1 years (Females) in the period 2006-2011.
Sex Ratio	940 females per 1000 males according to 2011 census
Ethnic Groups	All the five major racial types - Australoid, Mongoloid, Europoid, Caucasian, and Negroid find representation among the people of India.

Religions	According to the 2001 census, out of the total population of 1,028 million in the Country, Hindus constituted the majority with 80.5%, Muslims came second at 13.4%, followed by Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and others.
Languages	There are 22 different languages that have been recognised by the Constitution of India, of which Hindi is an Official Language. Article 343(3) empowered Parliament to provide by law for continued use of English for official purposes.
Literacy	According to the provisional results of the 2011 census, the literacy rate in the Country stands at 74.04 per cent, 82.14% for males and 65.46% for females.

About Rajasthan:

Rajasthan is located in the north-western part of the subcontinent. It is bounded on the west and northwest by Pakistan, on the north and northeast by the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh, on the east and southeast by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, and on the southwest by the state of Gujarat. The Tropic of Cancer passes through its southern tip in the Banswara district. The state has an area of 132,140 square miles (342,239 square kilometres). The capital city is Jaipur.

In the west, Rajasthan is relatively dry and infertile; this area includes some of the Thar Desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert. In the south-western part of the state, the land is wetter, hilly, and more fertile. The climate varies throughout Rajasthan. On average winter temperatures range from 8° to 28° C (46° to 82° F) and summer temperatures range from 25° to 46° C (77° to 115° F). Average rainfall also varies; the western deserts accumulate about 100 mm (about 4 in) annually, while the southeaster part of the state receives 650 mm (26 in) annually, most of which falls from July through September during the monsoon season.

Rajasthan 'Land of Kings' or 'Land of Kingdom' is India's largest state by area. The state located on northwest part of country and is a home of cultural diversity. Its features include the ruins of Indus Valley Civilization, Temples, Forts and Fortresses in almost every city. Rajasthan divided into 9 regions; Ajmer State, Hadoti, Dhundhar, Gorwar, Shekhawati,

Mewar, Marwar, Vagad and Mewat which are equally rich in its heritage and artistic contribution. These regions have a parallel history which goes along with that of the state.
A world heritage site, Keoladeo National Park near Bharatpur, known for its bird life. Apart from this state has two national tiger reserves namely Ranthambore National Park at Sawai Madhopur and Sariska Tiger Reserve in Alwar.

The State was formed on 30th March 1949 when Rajputana – name as adopted by British Crown was merged into the Dominion of India. Jaipur being largest city was declared as capital of the state.

The early history of Rajasthan includes some of the great Maharanas, Nawabs and Rulers. Prominent among them were Prithiviraj Chouhan, Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya (also known as Hemu), Mughal Emperor Akbar, Maharana Udai Singh, Maharana Pratap, Raja Maan Singh and others.

Rajasthan's formerly independent kingdoms developed a rich architectural and cultural heritage; same can be seen today in numerous forts and palaces, which are enriched by feature of Muslim and Jain Architecture.

Citizen & Community

Rajasthan has an unusual diversity in its entire forms- people, customs, culture, costumes, music, manners, dialects, cuisine and physiographic. The people of Rajasthan belong to different castes and tribes. In the area around Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur in the southwest of the state, locals belong to the Minas, Meos and Banjaras, GadiaLohars, communities and were mostly traveling tradesmen and artisans. The Bhils, famed archers of the legends and one of the oldest tribes of India inhabit the districts of Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswarara, Udaipur, and Sirohi. The Grasias and nomadic Kathodis live in the Mewar region. The Sahariyas are found in the Kota district, and the Rabaris of the Marwar region are nomadic cattle breeders.

The important communities of Rajasthan are the Rajputs, Jats, Brahmans and the traders. The Rajputs are the martial race, known for their chivalry and valour. The Brahmans were

the priests and teachers while the Mahajans are still the backbone of the village economy. The Jats and the Gujars are the agricultural communities.

The people have an amazing zest for life and are as fun loving as industrious. They have a rich tradition of folk music and dance, each region with its own dance styles, songs and music. Several communities of professional performers - the Bhaats, Dholis, Mirasis, Nats, Bhopas and Bhands, spend their lives going from village to village. The villagers patronise them and even participate in their performances.

About Bharatpur

Bharatpur, also known as 'Eastern Gate of Rajasthan', is located in the Braj region 180 km away from Delhi. Geographically, the district is situated between 26° 22' and 27° 83' N and 76° 53' and 78° 17' E and its average height above sea level is around 183 m. Bharatpur city is the district headquarters and is also known by the name of Lohagarh. It is situated very close to the main cities of Rajasthan and other states. Distance between Jaipur and Bharatpur is around 178 km whereas Agra lies at a distance of 55 km from the district. Mathura is located at a distance of 34 km. Bharatpur touches Gurgaon of Haryana in the north, Mathura in the east, Agra of Uttar Pradesh and Dholpur of Rajasthan in the south and Dausa and Alwar in the west.

Bharatpur is located in the Braj region, 180 km away from Delhi. Geographically, the district is situated between 26° 22' to 27° 83' N and 76° 53' to 78° 17' E and its average height above sea level is around 183 m. Spread across an area of more than 5066 sq km, Bharatpur touches Gurgaon of Haryana in the north, Mathura in the east, Agra of Uttar Pradesh and Dholpur of Rajasthan in the south and Dausa and Alwar in the west. The main rivers of the district are Rooparel, Gambhir and Ban Ganga which pass through the district.

POPULATION

Name	TRU	No of HH	Total Population
Bharatpur	Total	425414	2548462
	Rural	338689	2053363
	Urban	86725	495099

CONSTITUENCIES

LEGESLATIVE ASSEMBLIES IN DISTRICT BHARATPUR

1. Bharatpur 2. Deeg – Kumher 3. Kaman 4. Nagar
5. Nadbai 6. Weir 7. Bayana

NAGAR NIGAM :

1. Bharatpur

MUNICIPALITIES :

1.Kumher 2. Deeg 3. Kaman 4. Nagar 5. Pahadi
6. Nadbai 7.Bhusawar 8. Weir 9. Bayana 10. Rupbas

SUB – DIVISION & TEHSILS :

1. Bharatpur 2. Kumher 3. Deeg 4. Kaman
5. Nagar 6. Pahadi 7. Nadbai 8. Bhusawar
9. Weir 10. Bayana 11. Rupbas

BLOCKS :

There are 10 Blocks in the district, Pahadi is the newly constructed Block. Bharatpur district has 374 Gram Panchyats in respective Blocks as below :-

S.No.	Name of Block	No. of Gram Panchayats
1	Sewar	33
2	Kumher	36
3	Deeg	36
4	Kaman	29
5	Nagar	38
6	Pahadi	30
7	Nadbai	37
8	Weir	46
9	Bayana	45
10	Rupbas	44

LOCATION MAP

2. Statement of the problem & hypothesis

An analysis on the direct benefits to the community through deployment of available institutional resources in Jaghina Gram Panchayat in Bharatpur district, Rajasthan state, India.

3. Definition of technical terms of problem

Direct benefit:

A direct benefit is the benefit obtained by those who need and receive a resource (as a result of their needing and receiving that resource).

Community:

In Community, a mixed group of different types of beneficiates or stakeholders those who receive the benefits.

Deployment:

Someone into a strategic position or a position of readiness. The primary goal of a well-structured resource deployment process is to optimize the utilization of resources across the location.

Resources:

- ❖ Educational Resources
- ❖ Health & Medical Resources
- ❖ Infra-structural Resources
- ❖ Resources for livelihood
- ❖ Government Schemes as resources

4. Aim & Objectives

- ❖ To understand the direct benefit to the community.
- ❖ To understand the resources of identified location.
- ❖ To compare & calculate the deployment of resources between different phase of time.
- ❖ To understand the community perception and needs of the households of local community.
- ❖ To ascertain the community perception to seek greater participation from all sections of the household including men, women, youth and children.

5. Hypothesis

Jagheena gram panchayat, Bharatpur district in the Indian state of Rajasthan has a significant difference in the benefits accruing from the use of institutional resources over the time.

6. Research Methodology

Proposed Methodology

The **baseline-survey** method will be applied for the study. The proposed methodology will be in several steps covering the essentials elements of the research and involving all relevant stakeholders to collect the **primary data** for the analysis in order to achieve the objectives of the study.

Data Collection Method

Secondary Data

The **secondary data** will be taken in two steps.

a) In the first step the basic profile of the identified location will be taken from the Census of 2011 for collecting the data on basic location demographics, geography, population census and other basic details.
b) Then, the identified location profiling will be done by a detailed interview of the senior representative of the location where the present information will be taken with respect to the current households, male-female ratio, caste wise divisions, monthly income, sources of income and work patterns, and other details about the location infrastructure, civic amenities, natural resources and opportunities of livelihood available in the identified location.

Tool for collection of Secondary Data

Content analysis of various records taken from the sources like village registers, records from the village gram panchayat office, (Census/School Information/PHCs), Anganwadi offices, Patwari offices and other relevant departments will be referred on the basis of following parameters;

a) Education
b) Health
c) Sustainable Livelihood
d) Status of community infrastructure
e) Social Structure / castes, customs and issues

Sampling technique

The sample universe includes an overall **1550 households** in the identified **gram panchayat.** On the basis of stratified purposive sampling with appropriate representation to SC, ST, OBC and OTHERS, it is proposed to have this study in all the villages with around **12-14 % of the total sample size** that come out to be around **210** households.

Data collection tools & analytical tools

Following tools are used for the purpose of collection of primary data.

PRA Exercises

This strategic exercise to explore the intervention possibilities emphasizes on **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) activity** which is planned to be conducted at each of these villages as a part of overall study. This PRA activity proves to be very helpful in not only collecting the structured details of a particular village but also it will help in establishing a connect with the village people so that I can process to the next part of the activity, that is household survey and data collection.

The Participatory Rural Appraisal is one of the techniques used for gathering information on community resources and needs for use in literacy and community development programs.

The PRA activity will be conducted in identified villages in order to draw the following;

a) **Resource Mapping:** to analyse the availability, usage and deployment of natural resources in the village by the communities and households.

b) **Social Mapping:** to analyse the social demography, caste-wise arrangements, social lifestyle and deployment of people living across communities and households.

c) **Wealth Mapping:** to analyse the income, means of livelihood, economic status and financial know-how of the communities and households.

Survey

A structured survey will be conducted with the help of both close ended as well as open ended questions for the collection of primary data from the respondents of each household falling in the bracket of our sample size.

The data is then accumulated into sheets and further used for the data analysis where I can highlight important indicators village-wise.

7. Review of Literature

It is understood that several reports have been generated during the establishment of the plan and also reports based on EMIS and other reports from various departments and documents. These shall be reviewed in the light of the objectives of the study. The content analysis of these documents, information government departments or any other source will be used.

A Systematic Review of Human Resource Management Systems and Their Measurement
Corine Boon, Deanne N. Den Hartog, David P. LepakFirst Published January 14, 2019

In the strategic human resource (HR) management literature, over the past three decades, a shared consensus has developed that the focus should be on HR systems rather than individual HR practices because the effects of HR practices are likely to depend on the other practices within the system. Despite this agreement, the extent to which the fundamental assumption in the field of interactions and synergy in the system holds true is unclear. We present a systematic review of 495 empirical studies on 516 HR systems in which we analyze the development of HR systems research over time and identify important trends, explicitly linking conceptualization and measurement of the HR system. Our findings suggest that the increasingly broad conceptualization and measurement of HR systems and the lack of clarity on the HR systems construct at different levels have hampered research progress.

A scoping review of training and deployment policies for human resources for health for maternal, newborn, and child health in rural Africa. 12, Article number: 72 (2014).

Most African countries are facing a human resources for health (HRH) crisis, lacking the required workforce to deliver basic health care, including care for mothers and children.

This is especially acute in rural areas and has limited countries' abilities to meet maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) targets outlined by Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5. To address the HRH challenges, evidence-based deployment and training policies are required. However, the resources available to country-level policy makers to create such policies are limited. To inform future HRH planning, a scoping review was conducted to identify the type, extent, and quality of evidence that exists on HRH policies for rural MNCH in Africa.

Community-Wide Economic Effects of Deployments

The committee found no studies that examined the community-wide economic effects of OEF and OIF deployments. It did identify one study, published in 1994, that quantified, over a seven-county region, the economic effects of troops deploying from Fort Stewart and Hunter Airfield in Georgia (Kriesel and Gilbreath, 1994). At the time of the study, Fort Stewart held 25,000 Army troops and had had recent deployments—to the First Gulf War, and to Florida in response to Hurricane Andrew. Fort Stewart is a major employer in the surrounding rural communities. For the economic analysis, the investigators focused on the consequences of a 1,000-troop deployment for 1 year.

The majority of reservists and National Guard soldiers hold private-sector jobs in the community (CBO, 2005).

They are often activated for deployment with little warning, which can be disruptive and costly to employers. The effects of activation vary greatly among businesses that employ reservists, depending on the size of the business and the nature of the position vacated by the deploying employee. The most adverse effects of deployment are borne by small businesses that lose essential employees, businesses that rely on employees with highly specialized skills, and self-employed businesses owned by reservists (CBO, 2005; Hope et al., 2009).

Small businesses (fewer than 100 employees) employed about 18% of reservists in 2004 (CBO, 2005).

Approximately 8,000–30,000 of 860,000 reservists in the Selected Reserves were estimated to hold key positions in small businesses in 2004. About 55,000 reservists (9% of total

reservists in 2004) were self-employed or employed by a family business. Self-employed reservists were more likely to be in construction, legal, health care, and building-maintenance fields than were reservists who were not self-employed.

The Institute for Defense Analysis attempted to quantify the cost to employers resulting from reserve activation (Doyle et al., 2004).

On the basis of published civilian age-group and firm-size data, Doyle et al. estimated that 50–58% of employed reservists participate in an employer-provided retirement plan and that employers' costs for reservists' retirement plans average $372 per month. In addition, using published civilian age-group and firm-size data, Doyle et al. estimated that about 65% of reservists participate in employer-provided healthinsurance plans and that the monthly employer cost averages $215 for a single individual and $550 for a family.

The committee reviewed the limited literature documenting the effects of National Guard and reserve activation on civilian employers (CBO, 2005).

According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), only 6% of businesses employ reservists. However, in communities with a higher concentration of National Guard and reservists, the effect of deployments can be more profound. That is particularly true among businesses that employ reservists in key positions or those with specialized skills.

Allison-Aipa et al. (2005) interviewed 28 private-sector employers of reservists to measure problems following the activation of the reservists.

The employers were a convenience sample identified by a unit of the Maryland National Guard. The 28 employers, 39% of which were in law enforcement, reported that reserve activation had a negative impact on work scheduling (61%), product delivery (50%), coworker workload (68%), morale (29%), and the hiring and training of replacements (57%). Many reported that reserve call-ups came with too little notice (72%), at an inconvenient time (50%), and with an unclear length of assignment (61%). Most employers (71%) reassigned the responsibilities of the activated employee to his or her coworkers. Forty-two percent of employers stated that 2 weeks was the maximum that a reservist could be away before the workplace was negatively affected.

A CBO survey found that about 15,000 small businesses reported experiencing financial loss or difficulty operating their businesses in 2001–2004 (CBO, 2005).

Reservists notified their civilian employers, on average, 13 days ahead of activation. Sixty percent of reservists gave their employers notice of 1 week or less. Unclear length of deployment further complicated employers' responses to the reservists' activation. In many cases it was not known how long a reservist would be away, making it difficult for employers to decide how to respond to the temporary vacancy.

Co-deployment of quality standards: a systematic literature review, Authors: Hind Dahar; Ounsa Roudies (Published on: 11 Dec 2020)

Within a competitive environment marked by strong technological evolution, organisations have to be compliant at the same time with several repositories, norms or standards relating to quality of their processes continuous improvement. Diversity of standards can lead to different issues such as heterogeneity, redundancy and also increasing costs for their implementation in terms of time, resource mobilisation and budget. To solve these problems, the idea is to establish an alignment approach that guarantees the high level of quality wished by using several standards simultaneously.

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